Throughout Northern and Central Europe, there has been, in the last balf contury, a rapid increase in the steadiness of the societary movement, and in the freedon of man-that increase being the natural consequeuce of increased rapidity of motion resulting from a growing diversification in the demand for human services and growing competition for the purchase of labor. In Ireland, India, Spanish America, and Turkey, the reverse of this is seen-producers and consumers becoming more widely separated, and exchanges becoming more fitful and irregular, with growing competition for the sale of labor. Why this difference? Became the policy of the former has been directed toward pretecting the farmer in his efforts to draw the market nearer to him, and thus diminish the wasting tax of transportation, while the latter have been steadily becoming more and more subjected to the eystem which seeks to locate in the little island of Britain the single workshop of the world.

How it has been among ourselves, is shown in the following brief statement of the facts of the last half century. From the date of the passage of the act of 1816, by which the ax was laid to the root of our then rapidly growing manufactures, our foreign trade stead lly declined, until, in 1821, the value of our imports was less than half of what it had been six years before. Thenceforward, there was little change until the highly protective act of 1828 came fairly into operation-the average amount of our importations, from 1822 to 1830, having been but 80 millions-and the variations having been between 96 millions in one year and 70 in another. Under that tariff, the domestic commerce grew with great rapidity-enabling our people promptly to sell their labor, and to become better customers to the peo ple of other lands, as is shown by the following figures,

representing the value of goods imported:

Here, my dear Sir, is a nearly regular growth -the last of these years being by far the highest, and exceeding, by more than 50 per cept, the average of the eight years from 1822 to 1830. In this period, not only did we contract no foreign debt, but we paid off the whole of that which previously had existed, the legacy of the War of Independence; and it is with nations as with individuals, that "out of debt is out of danger."

The compromise tariff began now to exert its defete rious is fluence stopping the building of mills and the opening of mines, and thus lessening the power to maintain domestic commerce. How it operated on that with foreign nations, is shown in the facts, that the imperts of 1837 went up to \$189,000,000, and those of 1838 down to \$113,000,000-those of 1839 up to \$162,000,000, and those of 1840 down to \$167,000,000; while those of 1842 were less than they had been ten years before. In this period, we ran in debt to foreigners to the extent of hundreds of millions, and closed with a bankruptcy go universal as to bave embraced individuals, banks, towns, cities, States, and the national treasury itself.

That instability is the essential characteristic of the system called free trade, will be obvious to you on the est cursory examination of the facts presented by the several periods of that system through which we have thus far passed. From more than \$100,000,000, in 1817, our imports fell, in 1821, to \$62,000,600. In 1825, they rose to \$96,000,000, and then, two years later, they were but \$79,000,000. From 1829 to 1834, they grew almost regularly, but no sooner had protection been abandoned, than instability, with its attendant specula-tion, respectively—the imports of 1836 having been greater, by 45 per cent, than those of 1834, and those of 1840 little more than half as great as those of 1836.

Once sgain, in 1842, protection was restored; and once again do we find a steady and regular growth in the power to maintain in ercourse with the outer world, consequent upon the growth of domestic commerce, as is shown in the following figures:

We have here a constant increase of power to go to foreign na kets, accompanied by a constant decrease in the necessity for resorting to them-the domestic prodzetion of conton and woolen goods having doubled in this brief period, while the domestic production of iron bad more than trebled.

Twelve years having elapsed since the tariff of 1846 became fairly operative, we have now another opportunity for contrasting the operation of that policy t which Russia and Sweden are now suffering, with that of the one under which they had made such rapid progress-that one which is still maintained by Germany and by France. Doing this, we find the same instabillix which characterized the periods which precede the passage of the protective tariff acts of 1834, 1828, and 1842, and on a larger scale-the imports having been \$178,060,000 in 1850, \$304,000,000 in 1854 \$260,000,000 in 1855, \$360,000,000 in 1857, \$282,000,000 in 1858, and \$337,000,000 in 1859-and our foreign debt with all is tendency toward producing those crises which you so much deplore, having been augmented probably not less than three hundred millions of dol-

Ten years since, there was made the great discovery of the Californian gold deposits-a discovery whose effeet, we were then assured, was to be that of greatly reducing the rate of interest poid by those who labored to these others who were already rich. Have such re-sults been thus far realized? Are not, on the contrary, our workingmen-our miners and manufacturers, our laborers and our settlers of the West-now paying thrice the price for the use of money that was paid at the date of the passage of the tariff act of 1846? Are not these latter, at this moment, paying three, four, five, and even as high as six per cent per month? Are they not paying more per month than is paid per year by the farmers of the protected countries of the European world? That they are so, is beyond a doubt. Why is is so is, that although we have received from California five hundred millions of gold, we have been compelled to export, in payment for foreign food in the form of iren and lead, cloths and silks, more than four hundred millions-leaving behind little more than has been required for consumption in the arts. Had we made our own iron and our own cloth, thus making a domestic market for the products of our farme, would not much of this gold have remained at home? Had it so remained, would not our little farmers find it easier to obtain the aid of capital at the rate of six per cent per arnem, than they now do at three, four, or five per cent per month? Would not their power of selfgovernment be far greater than it is now, under a systeta that, as we see, makes the poor poorer, while the very rich grow richer every day? Reflect, I pray you, npen these questions and these facts, and then answer to yourself if the crises of which you speak are not the necessary results of an erroneous policy of which, during so long a period, you have been the steady advo-

The history of the Union for the past half century may now briefly thus be stated: We have had three periods of protection, closing in 1817, 1831, and 1847, each and all of them leaving the country in a state of the highest prosperity-competition for the purchase of labor then growing daily and rapidly, with constant tendency toward increase in the amount of commerce, in the steadiness of the societary action, and in the free dom of the men who needed to sell their labor.

We have had three periods of that system which locks to the destruction of domestic commerce, and is called free trade—that system which prevails in Ireland and India, Portugal and Turkey, and is advocated by British journalists each and all of them having led to crises such as you have so well described, to wit, in 18'22, 1842, and 1857. In each and every case, they have left the country in a state of paralysis, similar to that which now exists. In all of them, the exchanges have become more and more languid, the societary movement has become more and more irregular, and the mon who have needed to sell their labor have become more and more mere instruments in the hands of those who had food and clothing with which to purchose it.

All experience, abroad and at home, tends, thus, to prove that men become more free as the domestic com-merce becomes more regular, and less and less free as it becomes more and more fitful and disturbed. Such being the esse, the questions as to the causes of crises, and as to bow they may be avoided, assume a new importance-one greatly exceeding, as I imagine, that which you felt disposed to attach to them when writing the passage which has above been given. To my apprehension, they are questions of liberty and slavery, and therefore it is that I feel disposed to in ite you, as a friend of human freedom, to their discussion through the columns of your own journal, The Evening Postthat discussion to be carried on in the spirit of men who seek for truth, and not for victory. If you can satisfy me that I am in error as to either facts or deductions, I will at once admit it; and you, I feel assured, will do the same. As an inducement to such discussion, I now offer to have all your articles reprinted in protectionist journals, to the extent of 300,000 copies - thereby givng you not less than a million and a half of readers, among the most intelligent people of the Union. In return, I ask of you only, that you will publish my replies in your single journal, with i s circulation of, as I am told, fifteen or twenty thousand. That this is offering great odds, you must admit.

It may, however, be said, that the replies might be such as would occupy too large a portion of your paper; and to meet that difficulty, I now stipulate that they shall not exceed the length of the articles to which answers are required-thus leaving you entire master of the space to be given to the discussion. Hoping

o hear that you assent to this proposition, I remain

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. C. BRYAST, esq. HENRY C. CARRY. W. C. BRYANT, esq.
Philadelphia, Jan 2, 1800.

ART IVEMS.

-The Home Journal of last week, in giving the story of the widow of Balzac, who receptly bestowed ber band and fortune upon an artist, on the condition that she should retain the name of her dead husband, said that she had married "Gignoux the painter." As there happens to be but one artist of that name, the friends of our landscape painter may be rather startled at the announcement. The right man is Gigoux, the historical painter, and the announcement of his marriage to Madame Balzac, " who gave to art what gold could never buy," conveys to us for the first time the knowledge of the death of Gigoux's first wife, who was the celebrated model, Mariette, renowned for her beauty, and whise lovely presence is known to the world, from her baving served as the model for Delaroche's figure of Fame in the famous picture of the Hemicycle des Beaux Arts, copies of which decorate innumerable parlors in this New World. Gigoux married her partly for love, and partly that he might monopolize her for his own pic-

-Speaking of the marriage of artists reminds us that a great artistic wedding is to take place in Bultimore next Tuesday, the 11th. Mignot, the landscape painter, is the bappy man, and a daughter of Dr. Harris of Baltimore the bride. The artist takes with him five of his friends as his bridesmen, among whom are Messys. Kensett and Juydam.

-Mr. Kenzett has set up his easel in Washington, for the Winter, as he is one of the commission of three to whom the duty of directing the decorations of the Capitol and effacing the terrible and costly mistakes of Capt. Meigs has been intrusted. H. K. Browne, the sculptor, and J. R. Lambdin of Philadelphis, the two other members of the commission, are in Washington, Mr. Buchanan had the appointing of these commissioners, and he must be allowed the credit of ignoring all sectional feelings in their choice. It was very natural that he should select one of them from his own State, but he paid no attention to the South in the selection of the others; though they are both citizens of New-York, yet they are New-Englanders by birth, Mr. Browne being a Vermonter, and Mr. Kepsett a pative of Connecticut.

-Among the young artists who have come to New-York this season to establish their easels, is Barry of Boston, whose exquisite crayen drawing of "The Motherless" inspired the muse of Whittier. A companion picture to this lovely group has recently been finished by this accomplished artist, of a subjecwhich might be called by the same name. It repre sents the parting of two young sisters, and is full e exquisite tenderness and graceful drawing. Our bos crayon artists come from Boston, and New-England has furnished our art-population with as great a pro-portion of members as it has given to our commercial

-The Athenaum Club has adopted an excellent plan for enabling its members, if not the public, to glimpres of some of the art-treasures which are hidden in the drawing rooms of our private mansions, where they are only seen by the guests of the family. Wednesday meetings of the club, it has been the practice for the past six months to exhibit a few choice nintings which have been borrowed for the occasion. The four fine pictures by Kensett, Durand, Gignoux, and Leutze, belonging to Charles Gould, esq., which were exhibited at the Club on Wednesday last, had never before been exhibited. Among the works of art in the collection of Wednesday last was a very beautiful bas-relief in marble, representing Night, by Jackson, the Boston sculptor, who has lately taken a room in the studio building where be is finishing busts of George S. Hillard and T Buchanan Reade.

-The pictures, sketches and studies left by the late Charles R. Leslie, are to be sold at auction in London

-The landscapes and pencil drawings by George L. Brows, which have been on exhibition here the past month, are to be removed to Boston is a few days.

-Some of our "Merchant Princes" have every dis position in the world to become patrons of art, and to nake themselves as renowned as Lorenzo the Magnificent, by their munificence; but they don't know how Their habits of business, which induce them to obtain everything as low as it can be purchased, interferes deplorably with their ambition. There are, to be sure, some honorable exceptions, among whom it will not be invidious to mention the names of Mr. Walters, the wealthy distiller of Baltimore, who gladdens the hearts of our artis's by his visits, and orders pictures with the liberality of a prince, and the judgment of a connoisseur. One of our own Lorenzos recently paid a visit to the studio of an artist, and was so charmed by a half-finished picture on his casel that be immediately ordered it to be finished for him, permitting the artist to name his own price. The merchant called frequently to see the painting, and when it was finished, ordered it home. In a few days after it had been sent, however, he sent word to the artist that his wife did not like the picture, and therefore he declined keeping it, and requested the artist to take it away. The painter, however, instead of sending for the picture, consulted with his lawyer, and the result was that the "patron," to avoid a lawsuit, concluded o pay for it.

-The N. Y. Times, the other day, stated that it was puzzled to understand why the Common Council should appropriate a thousand dollars to pay for a portrait of Governor King, while but five hundred dollar. were appropriated for a portrait of Mayor Tiemaun. But similar appropriations have been made for the las forty years. It is the only encouragement that the city authorities have ever bestowed upon art, and, small as it has been, it has been the means of securing for New-York the only really respectable public collection of paintings in the country. By it we have no: only got the portraits of all the Governors of the State and the Mayors of the City, but these pictures form a most valuable collection by which the progress of art in New-York may be traced during the past half centory. The Governors being painted at full length, and Mayors en buste, makes the difference in the cost of these portraits. The only instance in which the standard price was varied from, was in the case of Inman's Governor Van Buren-the artist being compelled to go to Washington to paint the postrait, or at east to make the study for i , as Van Buren a as then Vice-President; Le was paid \$250 sxtra.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met at 5 o'clock yester isy afternoon, Mr. Shaw, the President pro tem, in the chair. The fobby was densely crowded with spectators.

Mr. Jones moved to proceed to ballot for President,

cheir.

The President, on assuming his position, addressed the Board as follows:

Gentlemen of the Board of Councilmen: I return you my thanks for this manifestation of your partiality and confidence in selecting me to preside over your deliberations for the present year. Gentlemen: your duties are now about commencing, and I trust that you will perform them with that zeal and ability which I know is possessed by the members of this Board. Important questions will come before you in which the interest of the whole city are involved. It will be your duty to endeavor to legislate in such a manner that the Common Council of 1860 will be remembered as one comprising as much ability and integrity, and as capable of properly attending to the public necessities as any one that has proceeded. Gentlemen, I shall endeavor at all times to decide fairly and impartially upon all questions that may arise. I has trust that in presiding over your deliberations that I may have the supploit of every member of this body in order that good feeling and harmony may characterize all our actions for the present year. I again thank you for the honor you have conferred on me.

Mr. Hogan moved that Charles T. McClemachan be reflected by acclamation as Clerk of the Board.

The question was rat, and the motion was carried The President, on assuming his position, addressed

air. Hocan moved that Charles T. McClenachan be reflected by acciamation is Clerk of the Board.

The question was put, and the motion was carried without a dissenting voice.

Nicholas M. Slidell was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms, and Roderick M. Entwistle, Doorkeeper.

On motion, a Committee was appointed to wait upon the Mayor and inform him of the organization of the Reard.

The President appointed Messra Campbell, Shaw, and Pinckney as the Committee.

Messra McConnell Sherman, and Hall were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Board of Alder-

men for the same purpose.

Mesure. Pinckney, Munson, and Banish were appointed a Committee to revise the rules and orders of

be late Board.

Mr. Allen presented a protest from ex-Councilman Lent of the Sixth Senatorial District against Councilman Baker taking his seat as a member of the Board, on the ground that Baker was not a citizen of the United States at the time of his election.

Mr. Allen moved to have the paper referred to a pocial Committee.

Councilman Van Tine moved to lay it on the table. Adopted, by 15 yeas to 8 mays.

Mr. McCarry submitted a resolution directing the Controller not to take any further steps to effect the sale of the Brooklyn Ferry leases, which expire in 1861, until further orders from the Common Council. The resolution was adopted. Mr. McClenachan, the Clerk, announced the reap-

eintment of his deputies, etc.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next at 5 p. m.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday afternoon, at I o'clock, PELATIAN PERIT, eeq., in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and

The first business in order was the election of new The first business in order was the election of now members. Messrs. Peter C. Blancan, Eph. Leouard Corning, James How, and Peyton Jauden were unautmously elected. Mr. Geo. Opdyke was then nominated by the Chair for member of the Committee of Arbi-

mously elected. Mr. Geo. Opdyke was then nominated by the Chair for member of the Committee of Arbitration, and was elected.

A communication was read from Mr. Townshend Harris, U. S. Consul at Simoda, returning thanks on receipt of the resolutions in approval of the cornse pursued by him in obtaining the treaty with Japan.

Mr. H. Mauri, Chaleman of the Special Committee appointed to consider the fraudulent packing of cotton with sand and other foreign substances, offered the report of said committee, together with a communication from Mr. Pulfrey, Clerk of the Florida House of Representatives, which latter body have had the report in question under consideration. After stating that the sanding of cotton has probably had its day and must soon cease, the Report goes on to say:

"The origin of it is comparatively recent, for there was no appreciable quantity of each in the great crop of 1830-1840, although an unusually large quantity of ection was then ploked from the ground. The great increase of the ceil during the last three years is to be recribed in part to the short supply of our cotton in 1857 and 1857 and 1858, and to the searcity of fairet cotton in the latter year, which facilitated the sale of almost any quality, however inferior; but the abundant supply of both in 1830, together with the still insreased quantity of sand, began to stop the demand for it at Liverpool last Spring.

"These things have no doubt tended to promote negligence on the part of the planters, and naturally also the state of affairs manned by an acturentwa planter, whose remarks were substantially as follows, viz: That he combines to use dues, although in the last few gas been used to meet planters have remarks were substantially as follows, viz: That he combines to use dues, although in the last few gas been used to the sort of allee packing, the

After discussing the grievance of false packing, the Committee suggest the following methods of prevent-

ing it:

"It therefore appears to us that some kind of mark, to be affined by the planter, he needed for tracing the cotton to its source; and as his external mark cannot be relied upon, because, being the first placed upon the bale, it is naturally the first to be defaced, some internal mark cannot be relied upon, because, being the first placed upon the bale, it is naturally the first to be defaced, some internal mark to the results necessary, and can, we suppose, be used with the same seems necessary, and can, we suppose, be used with the tan any other. It would be easy for him to have the requisite number of cards printed with his name, plantation, county, State, and your of growth, heaving his own number of the bale to be filled up in writing, and to put three such cards in different places near the center of each bale widle it is being packed; then compaid the factor, in his turn, if practicable, to mark every lade which he sails with the name of his firm. This outside mark will run less rike of defacement than if imposed at the plantation, and, together with the year of the growth and planters' number upon the card, will check misuse of the cards by the spinner. It might be better if the planter would mark his name on the belo, in addition to placing his cards inside."

On motion, the report was accepted and placed on file, together with other communications on this subject, and the Committee discharged from further con-

ject, and the Committee discharged from further consideration of the matter.

A communication was received from Mr. Chas. H. Haswell in relation to deposite in our harbor, and strongly urging further improvements. Referred to Committee on Harbor Eneroachments.

Mr. Maera, for the Committee on the proposed time and weather observatory, reported that the request of the Chamber to the Corporation of the City of New-York for a grant of a piece of ground sufficient for the erection of said observatory, had been responded to by the Common Council, and met the approval of the late Mayor, but came up in the Board of Aldermen too late for action. He moved that a similar request be made to the Mayor and Common Council newly elected.

made to the Mayor and Common Council newly cleeted.

Mr. David Ooden gave notice that, as trustee of certain properly facing the Battery, he should ultimately apply for an injunction against such an erection. Mr. Maury's motion was favored by Mr. C. H. Massaall and others, and carried.

An important communication was presented by the Chair, who stated that it came indirectly from the Chair, who stated that it came indirectly from the American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool, who had been corresponding lately with the London Board of Trade in relation to abuses existing in the treatment of seamen on both sides of the Atlantic, and other kindred matters. It was referred to the following Select Committee of Five: Messra Tileston, Grinnell, Marshall, Brown, and Williams.

A petition was presented for the official signature of the President of the Chamber, urging the immeditate application of funds for the removal of the rock known as "Coenties Reef," about 290 yards from Coenties slip, on the East River. As the name of the body to which it was to be addressed was not prefixed, it was sent back for amendment.

sent back for amendment.

Mr. GEO. OPDYER offered a resolution appointing a

Mr. Gro. Opdyre offered a resolution appointing a Committee of five to prepare and submit a memorial to Congress, requesting that the Census of 1850 should be extended so as to include full commercial statistics. Adopted. The Chair appointed Messrs, Opdyke, Curtiss, Duer, W. E. Dodge, and P. M. Wetmore.

Mr. Wetmore submitted a resolution to the effect that the sense of this Chamber was that the commercial interests of this Chamber was that the commercial interests of this country would be greatly benefited by a direct postal intercourse with Mexico. Moved that it be referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Blust thought the resolution should be extended so as to include every nation in the world with whom we entertained commercial relations.

whom we entertained commercial relations.

Mr. WETMORK willingly accepted the amendment.

It was in this respect England had so great an advantage over us. There was not a port on the Pacific coast of South America where a United States mail

was sent.

The motion as amended was accordingly referred, after which sundry bills were andited, and the Chamber adjourned.

The report of the Committee of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, which was adopted at their meeting of the 27th ult, considers the frandment packing and sanding of cotton "a new and growing evil," and closes as follows:

"As means of identification of cotton your Committee have been for they impressed with the propriety of requiring the plan-

time. Another mode of marking is suggested as still mere certain to be accessible to the parties last moving or working estion. This is to place breach the first bale-rose and on the side of the bale, a large cerd or a leather tag lettered with the faster's name and residence, which card would be placed under a cover of cetton and would theirsters be preserved as long as the bale ren, fined it test. We submit takes modes of identification to abipters, and factors at cotton experting cities for such consideration as they now decree, desiring only that the means for prompt realmantion be fully satility and consume rotton would undoubted by north the simple declated that sund-packet cotton should be ranked as unmerobandable, according to one action so effectively taken at New-Orients, as above referred to.

"Your Committee beg, is consission, to report the following resolutions for your adoption, and to be discharged from the further consideration of the sulpide:

"Kesolved, That the false packing of cotton with sand, to which four attention has been called by the mannerial of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, is a serious analyzane and injury to the merchants and mannercurrent of Philadelphia, for the correction of which we appeal to merchants and surface of Trade in the cotton-experting cities to premetry decrees."

"Recovered, That the settem of his bady be treasunited to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, to the American Beards of Trade, and to the leading cotton factors is Messphia, New-Oriens, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk, and Maskaylis.

Livespool Chamber of Commerce, to the American Boards or Trade, and to the leading conten factors in Memphis, Now-Oc-ceans, Mobile, Sawamah, Charlesten, Norfolk, and Nashvils and that a copy he transmitted to the Executive of each of the setton-growing States.

CITY ITEMS.

THE CITY AND COUNTY TAX LEVY FOR 1860 .- The Controller has sent the County Tax Levy, just adopted by the Board of Supervisors, to Albany, for the consideration and indorsement of the Legislature. The City Tax Levy was transmitted to the Clerk of the Common Council, but has not yet been adopted.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY-TRICKS OF RECEIVERS .- Some time between Saturday, the 12th of March last, and Monday, the 14th, the store of Messrs. Frost & Cushman, pengee silk importers, No. 50 Murray street, was broken into and robbed of \$2,315 worth of silk goods. Information having been given to the detective police, they succeeded a few days subsequently in arresting two young men named James Donahue and William Martin, who were sus pected of having committed the burglary. These men had rented a room in a tenement house in Twenty-seventh street, and on being followed there all the original boxes in which the goods had been kept were found, and also about \$100 worth of the stolen silk. A female occupant of the house told the officers that the prisoners had sent away from their room two or three trunks, containing, as was supposed, the re-mainder of the silk. Donahue and Martin were tried for the burglary and were sent to the State Prison, each for five years. No trace of the remainder of the missing goods was obtained until the 20th of last December, when Sergeant Lefferts of the detective force was informed that a portion at least of the goods could be found at the auction rooms of Lockwood Brothers, No. 162 Broadway. Mr. Lefferts and Detective Ben nett, accompanied by Mr. Frost, one of the partners of the firm which had been robbed, called at the store of Lockwood Brothers, and there found about \$600 worth of the stolen silks, which Mr. Frost fully inentified, notwithstanding they had been colored from white to yellow, and the number of pieces increased by halving the originals. A demand was then made for the goods, but Mr. Lockwood refused to give them up, saying that he had a number of men in his employ who would resist the officers. Sergt. Lefferts then started to procure assistance, but Mr. Lockwood finally gave up the goods. He subsequently served a writ of replevin upon Capt. Walling of the detective force, by whose orders the property had been taken. Mr. Lockwood concluded not to push the case too far, and so, a few tays since, the goods were restored to Mr. Frost, in obedience to an order from the Deputy Sheriff. Meantime the trunk which contained the goods when received by Lockwood Brothers was examined, and, in spite of new painting, the address of Mr. Jackson, Cleveland, Ohio, was distinguished. The Mayor of Cleveland was telegraphed, and through him it was ascertained that Mr. Jackson was a respectable dyer of that city, and that in June last ten pieces of silk had been left with him to be colored. Having done the work, the same person called for the goods, paid for the coloring, and took them away. Shortly afterward, the same individual left forty pieces to be colored. This was done, and they were taken away. The books of one of the express companies of the city showed that they had received a trunk about that time, directed to Lockwood Brothers, upon which was a peculiar mark. Marks upon the trunk recovcompany, so that no doubt remains that the goods stolen from Frost & Cushman were sent to Cleveland, colored by Mr. Jackson, sent back to New-York to be sold by Lockwood Brothers, for the benefit, as they allege, of A. Miller. There is little doubt that this latter individual is, under a false name, a notorious receiver in this city, against whom, however, there is not sufficient proof of his complicity with this affair to

CHARGED WITH LIBEL.-In May last two sewin girls in the employ of the American Industrial Association, appeared before Justice Quackenbush and entered a complaint against the managers of the association, charging them with ill-treatment. The decision of the magistrate gave offense to the Rev. D. R. Thomason, Secretary of the association, and he caused to be printed in The New-York Sun a card which Justice Quackenbush considered libelous. He accordingly had the Rev. gentleman indicted before the Grand Jury, and he was arrested yesterday by detective Van Buren on a bench warrant, issued by the Court of Sessions. On appearing at Court Mr. Thomason was required to give bail for his appearance for trial.

third of those stolen. After traveling so great a dis

tance and passing through so many hands, it is won-

derful that they should be recovered as soon as they

returned to this city.

EMBEZZLEMENT.-Henry Richards was yesterday arrested on a charge of having embezzled cash to the amount of \$540 from Messrs. J. L. Foulke & Co., No. 31 Dey street. It appears that Richards was formerly bookkeeper for the firm, and they charge that when enying out money for them, he was in the habit of harging the firm with considerable more than he actually paid out, and appropriating the balance to his own ases. By this means, they allege that during six months he had taken \$540, and how much more they are unable to state. The accused was taken before Justice Connelly, who committed him for examination.

FRAUDULENT CORPORATION ADVERTISING .- The fraudulent advertising practiced by various obscure newspapers of small circulation who are in the habit of cutting out corporation advertisements from the authorized papers and publishing them over again without any anthority whatever, yet drawing their pay usually by simply presenting their bills, will probably be checked considerably by a late requirement of the Controller that each department shall look after its own advertising, and that the head shall youch for every bill presented before it can be paid.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE AND CITY HALL POLICE COURT.-Mayor Wood gives notice, in an advertisement, that-

ment, that—

"All measures passed by the Common Council requiring the approval of the Mayor will be published in extense in four of the leading daily papers are days before being acted upon by me, to the end that all persons who are opposed may have an opportunity to be heard. Objections must be made in writing until otherwise directed by the undersigned. This publication will not be omitted except in extraordinary cases requiring immediate action. No warm in for money will be countersigned unless secompanied by the necessary wouchers, and an examination of the patties receiving it under each as to the transaction upon which it is based, provided in the judgment of the Mayor there are reasons for supposing collusion, fraud, or unfair dealing, in which the Corporation is likely to be a sufferer. The Mayor solicits companies, if well-founded and substantiated, against the subordinate officers of the Corporation, finding, in section is of the Charter, suthority to examine into any charges against them for nealect or violation of duty. The rooms heretofore occupied as a Poilec Court in the basement of the City Hall will be, as soon as practicable, directly connected with the Mayor's office, and used as an Amigram and Strangers' Protection Bureau. Persons of integrity will be placed in charge, qualified to give all necessary information in any of the Continual language. Due notice of the rules and mode of conducting this office will be given as soon as the strangements are completed."

The tables and other furniture of the Police Court were yesterday taken up and put into an ante-room

were yesterday taken up and put into an ante-room intil it is decided where the Court will be held. Apuntil it is decided where the Court will be held. Application has been made to the Common Council for the City Library-room, but it is not probable that it will be given up for that purpose. For the present

the officers of the Court all go back to their reepective stations in the Wards from whence they came. Mr. W. P. Hilliard, an old employee of Mayor Wood's, has been appointed to fill the place of Officer Me acthor in the Mayor's office. The office hours of the Mayor for the transaction of public business will be from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., instead of 5 p. m., the hours adopted by Mr. Tiemann.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CROTON BOARD -His term of office being about to expire, Myndert Van Schaick, the worthy President of the Croton Board, yesterday sent the following communication to the Mayor:

Croton Board, yesterday sent the following communication to the Mayor:

Naw-Your, Jan. 2, 1869.

How. Franched Wood, Mayor—Deer Sir. My pecied of service in this Department being on the point of its tormination, I shall retire from the performance of the duties of my station as soon as an ecosor is appointed. Having received the appointment from your selection and preference, I am gratified by the circumstation that our wasp clive situations enable me to rotors it into your bonds. My service in deviaing the private and proposition that our wasp clive situations enable me to rotors it into your bonds. My service in deviaing the private and proposition to the purpose of bringing the Ortor wa'er into the city, commenced during the private of the Sand of Health, and furnishes with the documents on the subject of water by a young gestleman in the office of the Clerk of the Cemmon Council. Believe memorial the office of the Clerk of the Cemmon Council. Believe memorial that of any one of my as-ociates in the Board on the itself of the Commissioners for the construction of the works which I presented to the Governor. It was a great energials of feeling for me or for them to make to a sense of pablic duty and propriety. In 1842 I became a member of the first Wayer foor development for the construction of the works which I presented to the Common Council and sarre is with singular attention, as I received no pay for nearly six years, when I was appointed President, and at the conclusion of my then nervice, presented to the Common Council and sarre is with singular attention, as I received no pay for nearly six years, when I was appointed President, and at the conclusion of my then nervice, presented to the Common Council and sarre is with singular aive form of ah act creating this Department of his present footing utility the seweryon. The provisions is that law, which for a new and great reservoire. The provisions is that law, which for a new and great reservoire. The provisions is that law, which for a new and great r

DEATH FROM NEGLECT-VERDICT OF CENSURE. On the 26th of last wonth, Michael Logue, a native of Ireland, 53 years of age, and a carman, was employed to do some carting for H. M. Aschbreunan of No. 197 Chrystie street, and after having completed his work, was sent up stairs to the office for his pay. Being slightly intoxicated, he missed his way, and fell into the cellar, whereby he was so much injured that he became insensible. After lying there for some time, he was discovered and taken to Essex Market Prison, where it appears that he was detained a day or two without proper care, and then, when in a very critical condition, placed upon a cart and sent to the Tombs. After remaining at the latter place a day or two longer, he was taken home by his friends, where he died shortly after. Coroner Jackman held an inquest on the body yesterday, when a brother of the deceased testified to having visited the injured man in his cell at the Tombs, where he found him lying on a mattrees on the floor, without any covering, and spparently much neglected. After hearing the evidence,

parently much neglected. After hearing the evidence, the Jury returned the following verdict:

"That the deceased came to his death by falling into the cellar of premises No. 187 Chr., atte street, causing congestion of the brain; and we find that his death was hastened by neglect, after being conveyed to Enex. Market Prison and also from being carried to the Tombs on a cart, when he should have received the kindext care. We also find that deceased did not receive proper care effect being taken to the Tombs, and we angest to the Board of Ten Governors the necessity of having a physician in attendance at each of the City Prisons."

newsboys at the Lodging-House were treated to a good supper, after which each found an envelope on the Christmas-tree, addressed to himself, and each enevelope was found to contain an order for some good, substantial Winter clothing. The donors were J. W. Campbell & Co., proprietors of The New-York Illus-

HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- John Kenny, of No. 143 Mulberry street, complains that, on Tuesday night last, he was assaulted and robbed in the street. He says that as he was passing the corner of James and Water streets, he was accosted by John Montgomery and another person unknown, who demanded his money. On his refusing to comply with their modest request, he alleges that they knocked him down, beat, and kicked him, and that Montgomery attempted to gouge out one of his eyes. After having pounded him to their satisfaction, they forcibly took from his pocket a wallet, containing \$14 in cash, with which they ecoaped. Kenny gave information of this occurrence to the police, and on Wednesday night Officer Craig of warrant his arrest. The goods thus far recovered and the Fourth Precinct arrested Montgomery at his resi-No. 382 Water street, and locked him night. Yesterday morning Keany appeared before Justice Connolly, and made a complaint against the prisoner, who he says is the person who gouged his eye and took the money. The accused was locked up answer.

> OPPICERS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. - The New-York Historical Society have elected the following gentlemen their officers for the ensuing year: the Hon. Luther Bradish, President: Thomas De Witt, D. D., First Vice-President; Frederic De Peyster, Second Vice-President; Edward Robinson, D. D., Foreign Corresponding Secretary; Samuel Osgood, Domestic Corresponding Secretary; Andrew Warner, Recording Secretary; Benj. H. Field, Treasurer, and George Henry Moore, Librarian.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.-The following gentlemen kave been elected to fill vacancies in the Academy: Vice-President, M. D. Van Pelt, M. D.; Trustee, J. Harsen, M. D.; Committee on Education, Gurdon Buck, M. D.; Committee on Ethics, James Warren, M. D.: Committee on Admissions, S. S. Purple, M. D.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY. -Liet .- Col. Totren, Engineer of the Panama Railroad. has sent hither, as a contribution to the New-York Ethological Society, two complete statues, rudely sculp-ared in red sandstone, from Chiriqui, Central America. hological Society, two complete statues, rudely sculp-tured in red sandstone, from Chiriqui, Central America. One represents a nude male figure, with a projection from the bottom of the feet, two feet long and some four or five inches in diameter, as though it was in-tended to secure the figure in an upri-th position by in-serting it like a post in the ground. The figure itself is about two or two and a half feet in hight, with an ill-formed face, while other parts of the body are very rudely executed. The other is represented in the squat-ting position, and is about two feet high and very rude-ly cut. Both figures present a rude and extremely un-couth appearance. outh appearance.

FATAL FALL,-An Irish woman, aged 35 years, named meline Craig, while standing on a shed in the rear of the house No. 50 Oliver street, hanging out some clothes, slipped from the shed to the pavement, fracturing her shull so terribly that she died almost instantly. Coroner Gamble held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered. [Advertisoment.]

Young Lawyers, before engaging in practice, would do well to have a carefully prepared Presence carefully prepared Presence test at made out from which they may learn how to direct their powers to the best advantage; to overcome diffidence and send-tiveness, and to understand exactly the sphere or place is life, they can best fill. Prov. Fowlers, No. 309 Broadway, gives the contraction of the provided of the contract of the co charts with full written descriptions of character, dally

We therefore offer the remainder of the elegant stock of D. DEVLIN & Co., comprising a complete assertment of Oran-cents, Dases Surrs, Business Surrs, Bors' CLOTHING, FERNIAMISE COOPS, &C.,

[Advertisement.]

[Advertisement.]
IRON IN THE BLOOD. es of PROTOXIDI

BARTHOLD'S CELEBRATED SHW

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 043 Broadway, come of Bloodway. Hostory Pusserve.

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And Proceeds. Also, imperial Pusserve.

CERTRAL-PARK SKATE EMPORTOR SKATES to wift everybody, from Sch. to 825. A let of the Page Blastes, just received by the Plus.
CONVERT & WALKER, No. 239 Broadway.

WHY IS MY BOY SO PERVENSE AND ST DAUGHTS SO DIFFERENT TO MANAGET—The fault may be partly to yourself and partly in them. A Purendepical Examination of Young the Wells, 306 Broadway, will sustor the question. Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winstow's Sense Starr see now used every your is the United Statistical and Cathles Statistics Statistics and Cathles Statistics S

LAW INTELLIGENCE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-JAN. & -Bottom

The Octoroon case, adjourned to to-day, came up at

The Octorion case, appuring to towary.

Mr. O'Gormen, for defendants, Stuart and Fields, concluded his elequent review of the facts and effidavits, occupying theorems of an hour.

Mr. Cram, for Mr. Bourefeault, occupied about the same time in reply, presenting the following points:

First: I he defendants present no surver on the facts.

1. They did exits the first week at \$4,800.

2. Stuart afterward mode the same contract.

3. On the 14th, defendant committed the first full by repulliating this agreement by the account they then presented.

4. They are playing the piece without right, and without tention to make compensation.

iention to make compensation.
Second: The distinction between copyright and patent as to
Persions use is:
1. That in one there is no common-law right; in the other

there is.

5. The petent cases relied on are simply cases of construction of the particular language in the statutes releative to patents; as such language or provisions are to be found in the copyright law.

This d: The defendants have dired no case and case eithen ease above that as between the legal sowner of a manuscript, are repyright and a party elsining a license to use or publish for a desirate properties of the cases cited, and these propositions claimed by Curtis are against defendant.

Judge Betts reserved his decision.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL THEN-Jan. S.-Before Justice Boswonth.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL THRE—Jan. 5.—Before
Justice Bowwerth.

SUIT AGAINST THE SHOE AND LEATHER RAME.

Wm. Smith et al. agt. The Shoe and Leather Bank, and athera.

This was a motion for an injunction to reason the bank from collecting a certain claim from the plaintiff, amanning to the sum of \$115,163.99, on the ground of early and freed, and to require them to deliver up the securities which they held in their bands for the payment of said amount.

It is alleged that from Jamury, 1835, to February, 1638, the plaintiffs obtained various learns from the Bank, partly upon an express contract for them to pay interest at 18 per cent per annum for the loan, and that the whole usurious interest an the various learns amounted to \$25,000, pert of which was the 18 per cent above referred to on part of the learn, part diversions in batching the learns, and part on usurious learns under the vices in obtaining the learns, and part on usurious learns under the revices in obtaining the learns, and part on usurious learns under the ferred to the Bank, with notice.

The active business of the firm was done by the sens of Wm. Smith, and when the old gentleman discovered the large amount that had been charged for extra interest and services, he refused to pay it, but was willing to pay the principal and legal factors; and the officers of the bank proposed to him that he would give the notes of Wm. Smith & Co. for the whole amount of \$118,00, including the extra interest and services of the bank, and secure it to their antifaction by the transfer of mortagon, they would refund to him all the extra interest and money pud for services, to which he assented, and gave forty-two notes.

After this was done, he demanded of the officers to refund the

upon real estate.

After this was done, he demanded of the officers to refused the amount agreed upon, which they refused to do, and on this refused the suit is brought. A temperary injunction was graried and this mering a motion was made to continue it must the final decision of the case.

The defendants deny every allogation churching them with usury. The argument to day was confined principally to pre-liminary objections.

liminary objections.

Mesers, Jernegan, Fields and Gould, for plaintiffs; Mr. Bangs, for defendants. SUPREME COURT—CHAMBRE.—Jan.—2.—Before Justices
CLERE.—DECISIONS.
George Barnes et al. agt. James C. Willet.—Motion
denied, without costs.

denied, without costs.

Rowland G. Hazard agt, Richard J. Hutchinson.—
Care settled; all the amendments allowed. Motion to resettle
denied, without costs.

Jumes McCane et al. agt. Thomas M. Brown et al.
—The defenses being iden ical, and the action being on contrast,
only one bill of costs can be allowed against the plaintiff also,
only a fee for one day's attendance of witnesses can be allowed.

coniy a fee for one day's attendance of winnesses can be allowed.

COURT OF APPRALS.—Jax. 3.

Present, all the Judges, except Judges Denio and Clerke. Proclamation made, and Court opened. Resettlement of care ordered—Catlin agt. Cole. Case continued against Benj.

H. Long and as other—Hafert agt. Long. James agt. Adams—Motica to dismiss appeal, argued. Mr. R. Goodman for motion; Mr. Wm. M. Evarts .epposed. 12, 44, reserved for 17th. 18, reserved for 18th. 3, 17, reserved for 18th. 7, 3, 8), reserved for fath. 40, received for 18th. 23, reserved for the 4th week. 2, rased. 43, 241, 403, struck off. I. Ogden agt. Fetors argued. Mr. G. Deun for appellant; Mr. J. R. Forter for respondent. 5, lewett agt. Benning: argued. Mr. Henry R. Selden for appellant; Mr. E. A. Hopkins for respondent. 10, Nelson agt. Relmont: on argument. Mr. Charles O'Conor for appellant. Mr. Wr. M. Evarts for respondent.

lant; Mr. E. A. Hopann of the control of the special of the control of argument. Mr. Charles O'Conor for appellant. Mr. Wr. M. Evarts for respondent.

Calendar for January 4—03, 41, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24.

January 4—173, 427, 516, struct off. 21, reserved for 6th. 31, reserved for 17th. 39, reserved for 4th week. 217, Mygatt art. New York Protection Insurance Company; agreed. Hearty R. Mygatt for appellants; Francis Kernan for respondents.

Calendar for January 5—11, 14, 15, 16, 13, 20, 23, 24, 543, 171, 26.

MARINE COURT-TRIAL TREE-Jon. 5.-Before Justice

SUIT AGAINST LAURA KERNE.
George C. Jorian agt Laura Keens.
This action was brought to recover \$100, one week This action was brought to recover \$100, one week's salary of the pisintiff as actor at Laura Keene's thestor. The pisintiff alleges that Miss Keene broke her agreement with him, and refused to pay him the amount of his salary. In reply the defendant alleges that Mr. Jordan failed to failed his agreement with her, having refused to play certain parts, which resulted in damage to her to the animum of \$600, which she makes an offset against the pisintiff's claim. There were several actors in Court during the progress of the sait.

The Jury will render a sealed verdict.

A. A. Phillips for plaintiff; M. Booth for defendant.

A. A. Pfillips for plaintiff; M. Booth for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Jan. 5.—Before City Judge Russull.

An Irishman named Patrick Foley was charged by William A. Ballard, an inspector of Elections in the Ninth District of the Fourteenth Ward, with attempting to vote twice at the late charter election. He came up in the forence, and at a clock in the afternoon be came again, giving a different residence, and arowing that he had been at work all day. The inspectors seemed analous to have firm disobarged for the reason that he had a wife and five children. Foley's counsel intimated that the chief object of the preasontion was to get the \$100 reward. The sente are was 26 days City Prison.

Thomas Robinson who pleaded gally to the charge of picking the pocket of James McCairfe in the office of The Daily News on term of two years. He says he is a painter, restding in Mulberry street.

May Vendarhoof pleaded guilty of stealing a gold watch, as

berry street.

May Vanderhoof pleaded guilty of stealing a gold watch, a grey claft ragian, and a Bayadere dress worth \$83 from Annola is Blakeman of No. 250 West 24th-st. on the 21th Norember, and pawning the articles at Farell's Loan Office in Eighth avenue. She was sent to Blackwell's Island for six menths. Hisam Websier, avowedly a Canadian, employed on the Erist Canal, was sent eight months to the Penitamitary for dealing is some counterfait \$5 notes on the Wester Hank of Oanbury. Conu. Charlos Sweenoy remanded on a pleasof guilty of grand larosay, having run away with a gold watch belonging to Thomas Lively, No. 568 Seventh avenue. Adjourned.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—The Calendar of Short Causes will be taken up. There were no numbers posted.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 30, 31, 39 to 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.

SUPREME COURT.—Part I.—Nos. 1, 193, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 212, 221, 223, 223, 223, 223, 233, 234, 235, 237, 239. — Part I.—Nos. 168, 170, 178, 178, 184, 196, 196, 197, 198, 202, 204, 208.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Part I.—Nos. 65, 83, 122, 123, 125, 127 to 198, 194, 196, 197, 198, 197, 198, 197, 198, 197, 198, 197, 198, 197, 198, 198, 65, 66, 67, 68, 67, 110, 111, 114 to 119, 121.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 66, 68, 69,

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 79, 78, 88, 84, 85, 86, 88, 86, SALMON WINTERING IN THE PENOB-SCOT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Bancoz, Dec. 28, 1839.

On Saturday last, on the Penobacot River, sevem mites below this city, thermometer 14° below zero, as Mr. Bradley Patten was rolling his smelts for the New-York market from a not drawn through a channel cut through two feet thickness of ice, he rolled out a splendid salmon, weighing eighteen pounds. The news soon spread that the energy of free labor had produced a salmon from the Penobacot through ice two feet thick, with the thermometer 14° below zero. The next morning, another fisherman, taking his net up for safety, also found a live salmon of nineteen pounds; and the next morning two more were reported taken in a similar way. From these premonitory fasts, it is to be presumed there are many more salmon at present wintering in the Penobacot.

REMAINS OF ANCIENT SALT WORKS IN THE SALINES OF ILLINOIS.—Dr. Davis has received a letter from Mr. Sellers, a scientific gentleman in charge of some of the Salines of Illinois, who has discovered various articles sunken in the earth, which were used at some long past period by people unknown in making salt from the same springs which are now recently brought into use. The letter contains descriptions of utensils and instruments found, particularly fragments of the largest ancient earther jure ever discovered in our country. It also gives a description of the process which must have been pursued by the maknown sanuplacturers in procuring sait from the waters. Such discoveries, with the intelligent and interesting conclusions to which the writer was led by the faces, add new inducements to the labora of investigates.